Reply of Government.—The Revenue Commissioner will be asked to take action for the prompt disposal of these applications.

Subject No. 232.

Advances for Land Improvements.

Mr. Varada Iyengar of Hassan Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—People have been reduced to poverty and have been losing their whole property in Civil Court sales for discharging the amount borrowed at 2, 3, 4 or 5 per cent per month. Government may therefore advance money at 4 annas interest per month recovering the advance by instalments, for carrying out the above objects. Panchayets may be formed in villages and on the strength of their opinion money may be advanced.

Reply of Government.—It is not possible.

Subject No. 233.

The new Shekdari scheme.

Mr. Abdul Khalik Saheb of Chikmagalur Town Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—The present Shekdari scheme is very inadequate, it requires re-consideration.

Reply of Government.—The representation is too vague to be of any practical use.

Subject No. 234.

Qualification to attend to the Shekdari test.

Mr. K. Guru Rao of Tarikere Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The rule prohibiting non-matriculates from appearing for the Shekdari Examination stands in the way of candidates who have passed the Kannada Teachers' Examination. Pray that the candidates who have passed the Teachers' Examination and have some knowledge of English may be allowed to appear for the Shekdari Test.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

Subject No. 235.

Jurisdiction of the Shekdars.

Messrs. Desikulkarni Dasappa and Chenlingappa of Nelamangala.

Summary of discussion.—According to the revised Shekdari scheme a larger area than before is brought under the Shekdar's charge. This weakens supervision. Hence prays for the reconsideration of the matter.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

Subject No. 236.

Shanbhogs and Shekdars to live in their circles.

Messrs. Keladi Venkappa, Amble Annaiya Pandit, District Board Member, Mysore, and Krishnien-gar of Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Is is requested that strict orders may be issued to the effect that shanbhogs and shekdars should live in their respective circles.

Reply of Government.—The existing orders are clear. The local Revenue officers should enforce them, and the Revenue Commissioner be requested to take action.

Subject No. 237.

Examination of hereditary Shanbhogs regarding their fitness.

Mr. Amble Annaiya Pandit, District Board Member, Mysore.

Summary of discussion.—Though the post of shanbhog is a hereditary one yet an examination in survey account may be kindly ordered to be held among the successors of the shanbhog.

Reply of Government.—This is very necessary. The Revenue and Survey Commissioners will be asked to submit proposals.

Subject No. 238.

Shanbhogi charges.

Messrs. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur, Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur, Ganesa Rao, Shanbhog Lakshminaranappa, of Heggaddevankote, Shanbhog Narasingappa of the Jagalur Taluk, Shanbhog Narasinga Rao of the Hunsur Taluk, M. Subba Rao of the Heggaddevankote Taluk, P. Ranganna, Kadur, Shanbhog Gundappa, Chikmagalur, Nadiga Guru Rao, Tarikere, Nadiga Bhaskara Rao, Sorab, Venkappaiya, Sagar, Gopalaiya, Holalkere, Malur Srinivasa Rao, and Chik Subba Rao, Hunsur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Prior to the original survey settlement, a single shanbhog was doing the duties of many villages. After the survey settlement the villages of a firka were divided into 3 or 4 circles, with the direction that shanbhogi gumastas must be appointed to do the duties of the registerdar for each circle. Previously the shanbhogs had to keep a great many more accounts than at present. The people are now generally more educated. The present system of insisting on the appointment of